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To the PRINTERS.

The re-publication of a piece printed in your Gazette, No. 1658, under the signature of MEANWELL, *appears proper at this time, and will be acceptable to many of your readers.*

A CORRESPONDENT.

To the PEOPLE of MARYLAND.

IT is our indiſpenſable duty as *Chriſtians*, to render ſuch acts of worſhip and obedience to God, through Jeſus Chriſt, as he hath inſtituted in his holy Goſpel, as ſuitable to his excellency and our dependence upon him. Chriſtianity is nothing more than the doctrine of the mediation of Jeſus Chriſt, together with its appendant duties. As God is a ſpirit, to be worſhipped in ſpirit and in truth, and religion conſiſts not in external rites and ceremonies, but an inward purity and integrity of heart; and the religion we profeſs, and the precepts of our bleſſed Lord and Saviour, tend to purify our hearts, to teach us to conquer our paſſions, and to make us better men, better neighbours, and better citizens, it is alſo our incumbent duty to cultivate, promote and encourage the knowledge and practice of our holy religion. To enforce men to the performance of their duty, the great Author of Nature has promiſed eternal happineſs as the reward for the practice of virtue, and denounced everlaſting torments on the impenitent ſinner: the immortality of the ſoul, and the hope of happineſs in a future ſtate, muſt yield the moſt pleaſing comfort to the mind of man, in this world of vanity and trouble: it adds to our pleaſures, and is the only ſolid ſupport under the unavoidable misfortunes of life. As little appearance of religion as there is in the world, yet its influence is felt in its affairs: no one can root out its principles, but, like nature, they will return again, and give checks to the commiſſion of wicked actions; the thoughts of a juſt God, and the terror of an after-reckoning, will ſometimes intrude themſelves, and make the moſt hardened and determined villain tremble, and deſiſt from his purpoſe. Even the worſt of men are under ſome reſtraints from the principles of religion, and the wiſeſt and beſt of men, in all ages of the world, have been thoſe who lived up to the religion of their country, if not oppoſite to the rules of morality. What ſyſtem of religion ſo effectually contributes to induce men to the practice of virtue and morality as the religion of Chriſt?—The wiſe and virtuous Cicero was of opinion, that Rome owed more of its grandeur to religion, than either to ſtrength or ſtratagem. Sacred hiſtory concurs with prophane to prove the effect which religion has upon kingdoms and ſtates; that without it they are but ſoapy bubbles, quickly diſſolved, or ropes of ſand, without any thing to cement or unite them. Religion is the ſtrongeſt cement of ſociety, and where there is no religion there is no confidence or truſt. A wicked people can neither be grateful to their God, nor faithful to their country: they cannot be grateful to their God, becauſe they live not under a ſenſe of his mercies; they cannot be faithful to their country, becauſe they diſengage Providence from taking its part. If the obſervation be juſt, that every ſin is a treaſon againſt the ſoul, then every wicked man is a traitor to his country. A good man will ever be found to be the beſt patriot, and the beſt ſubject; and it is indubitably true, that a bad man, whatever religion he may profeſs, can never be a good ſubject. I ſhall conclude theſe obſervations with a quotation from the celebrated Commentaries on the Laws of England. "The preſervation of *Chriſtianity*, as a *national religion*, is, abſtracted from its own intrinſic truth, of the utmoſt conſequence to the civil ſtate: which a ſingle inſtance will ſufficiently demonſtrate. The belief of a future ſtate of rewards and puniſhments, the entertaining juſt ideas of the moral attributes of the Supreme Being, and a firm perſuaſion that he ſuperintends and will finally compenſate every action in human life (all which are clearly revealed in the doctrines, and forcibly inculcated by the precepts of our Saviour Chriſt) are the grand foundation of all judicial oaths, which call God to witneſs the truth of thoſe facts, which perhaps may be only known to him and the party atteſting: all moral evidence, therefore, all confidence in human veracity, muſt be weakened by irreligion, and overthrown by infidelity [a]." For, as the great Mr. Addiſon expreſſes himſelf, "I do not know how to truſt a man, who believes neither heaven nor hell, or, in other words, a future ſtate of rewards and puniſhments."

"As it is our intereſt and duty, then, to endeavour to learn a knowledge of our God and Saviour, in which ſtandeth our eternal life, it remains to be conſidered in what manner this knowledge can be beſt acquired: whether by leaving the miniſters of the Goſpel to the precarious ſupport of voluntary contribution, or by eſtabliſhing, by law, a decent and liberal proviſion for their ſupport and maintenance.

"Few Chriſtians will deny the benefit, nay the neceſſity, of having ſpiritual guides and teachers, to lead us, as well by the example of their lives and converſation, as by their preaching and expounding the holy Scriptures, into the way of everlaſting happineſs. I will not ſuppoſe that any Chriſtian will deny the order and hierarchy of the church of God, under the Old and New Teſtament, ſuch as a regular ſucceſſion in the Chriſtian prieſthood, and conſequently the preaching of the Goſpel, and the adminiſtering the holy ſacraments.

"Common obſervation proves, that to obtain a competent knowledge in any trade, art, ſcience, or profeſſion, ſtudy and practice are required: no man will aſk a queſtion of law of a phyſician, or truſt his health to the advice of a lawyer: the moſt ignorant would not aſk a ſmith to build him a houſe, or a carpenter to make him an ax. If learning increaſes knowledge, and ſtudy and contemplation yields wiſdom, then, in every buſineſs and profeſſion, the ſkilful and learned are to be preferred to the ignorant and illiterate. If the great buſineſs of our lives is to learn our duty to our Maker, and our avocations in life, and our want of education will not permit many of us either the time or the means of knowing the holy Scriptures, to whom can we ſo properly apply for inſtruction, as to gentlemen who have dedicated themſelves to the ſervice of their God, who are enabled, from their knowledge of the original and learned languages, and their acquaintance with their idioms, properties, and phraſes, to ſolve the difficulties which often occur in holy Writ? Can a teacher improve his hearers without learning? or can he convey unto them that knowledge of which he himſelf is not poſſeſſed? Can a man, ignorant and illiterate in every other kind of knowledge, be ſuppoſed to be wiſe and learned in the expoſition of the Scriptures? Can a man preach ſound doctrine without ever having ſtudied divinity, or without any education or ſtudy at all? Can a man write or ſpeak with any elegance or propriety, without the leaſt knowledge of grammar, rhetoric, or logic? And ſhall we truſt our precious and immortal ſouls to a man, whoſe ignorance renders him improper to be entruſted with any of our temporal concerns?

"I do not admit the claim of the methodiſts, and other enthuſiaſts to the *call of the ſpirit*; I believe not in their boaſted impulſe and intercourſe with the Spirit of God, and am inclined to think the operations of the ſpirit, which they pretend to, are merely viſionary and chimerical. I believe in the inſpiration of the apoſtles, and can readily perceive from thence a ſtrong evidence of their miſſion, and of the truth of the doctrine they preached; nay, without the immediate and divine aſſiſtance (ſeveral of them being very illiterate) they could never have taught and explained the precepts of their maſter. Thoſe holy perſons were, agreeable to the promiſe of our Saviour, not only endowed with the gift of all languages, but were enabled to work miracles in confirmation of the doctrine they preached. Their modern viſionariſts pretend not to the power of working miracles, in that they might be detected and expoſed; but in their claim to the ſpirit of truth, they eſcape all conviction, becauſe, when called on for their proof, they can only allege that they *feel it in their ſouls*, which no one can deny, though few will believe.—Many of theſe wild enthuſiaſtic, itinerant preachers, are certainly called and moved, and actuated, by ſome other ſpirit than that of God, becauſe the doctrines they broach, and deliver as the only means of ſalvation, are directly contrary to the word of God, and not only ſupremely ſtupid, but approach to blaſphemy.

"All Chriſtians muſt agree, that we ought to ſerve and worſhip our God, and can only expect his mercy and protection through our bleſſed Saviour, though they differ as to the mode or manner, owing in great meaſure to the prejudice of education, the influence of their parents, tutors, or ſpiritual guides, or the different degrees of their intellectual faculties.

"From the opinion that the PUBLIC worſhip of God will tend to ſpread a ſpirit of religion and devotion among the people, and that the reading of the Bible in our places of public worſhip, will greatly contribute to inform the ignorant and unlearned in their duty to their Maker, their neighbours, and their country, and ſatisfied that able, learned, and virtuous miniſters of the Goſpel are neceſſary to exhort men to their duty, to explain the Scriptures, and to cenſure the adverſaries of truth, I now preſume to addreſs you, to entreat you ſeriouſly to conſider, whether it is not your duty to make an offering of part of your property for the maintenance of the Chriſtian clergy of all denominations, and that your gift ſhould be permanent, liberal and generous.

"If the ſalaries to the clergy be not permanent and liberal, we can never expect to have a ſucceſſion of men in holy orders endued with a competent degree of learning and knowledge, and without ſuch qualification they can be of no ſervice to us, neither can they promote the cauſe of virtue and the religion of Chriſt. Few men will put themſelves to the expence of giving a liberal and learned education to their children, and direct their ſtudies for the pulpit, unleſs a proviſion be ſettled by law, adequate to their mantenance, their ſtation in life, and the dignity of their office. It ſeems to me but reaſonable, that thoſe who embrace a profeſſion the moſt honourable and ſacred, and which prevents their purſuing any profitable art, ſcience, or labour, ſhould be maintained by thoſe for whoſe good they thus abſtract themſelves from the world, and deprive themſelves of the means of acquiring riches. Without fixed and ſtated ſalaries, we can never expect a learned and regular clergy. "Whoſe lips ſhall preſerve knowledge, and at whoſe mouths we ſhall ſeek the law."

"From the above obſervations I ſhall preſume to infer, that our duty to our religion, as Chriſtians, and the ſoundeſt policy, as ſtateſmen, demand that our legiſlature ſhould protect, cheriſh and ſupport the Chriſtian religion, and that the beſt human means in our power will be to eſtabliſh permanent and liberal ſalaries on its teachers and miniſters. I cannot omit to mention, that the univerſal uſage and cuſtom over Chriſtendom, proves the ſentiments of the beſt and wiſeſt men in all ages, to accord in the propriety and neceſſity of ſupporting the miniſters of the Goſpel.

"To what has been urged, permit me to offer an authority, which ought to be concluſive with all Chriſtians, I mean the pure word of God, and the unerring oracles of truth. Search the holy Records, and there you will find that, under the Moſaic inſtitution, the prieſts, who were anointed and conſecrated to the ſervice of God, and appointed to teach his ſtatutes, were by his *expreſs command* entitled, for their ſubſiſtence and ſupport, to a part of the five ſacrifices or offerings, preſcribed to the people of Iſrael [b]. The ambaſſadors of Chriſt perform the ſame offices to Chriſtians, except the ceremonials of the law, as the Jewiſh prieſts to the people of that nation; by parity of reaſon, then, they are equally entitled to a maintenance from their hearers. In the holy Goſpel you will find, that our bleſſed Lord and Saviour, when he ſent his apoſtles to preach his doctrine, declared, that "The workman was worthy of his meat [c];" and you may read that the apoſtle Paul, having directed the Chriſtians of Corinth and thoſe parts to contribute to the relief of the churches of Jeruſalem and Judea [d], who were in great want, by reaſon of a dearth and perſecution, declared, that they were *debtors*, and that it was their *duty* alſo to miniſter unto them in *carnal* things, becauſe they were made partakers of their *ſpiritual* things; i. e. that they were in duty bound, by the great benefit received from the preaching of the Goſpel, to recompence them in ſome ſort, by ſupplying them with needful ſuſtenance for the body [e]. And the ſame apoſtle thus expreſſes himſelf, "Let him that is taught in the word *communicate* unto him that teacheth, in all good things [f];" and is very explicit in his Epiſtle to the Corinthians on this head: after declaring that he was not obliged to bellow his labours in the Goſpel, without a maintenance for himſelf and family, he enters into an argument to prove the juſtice of ſuch claim by all the apoſtles. "Who, ſays he, goeth a warfare at any time at his own charges? Who planteth a vineyard, and eateth not of the fruit thereof? Or who feedeth a flock, and eateth not of the milk of the flock?" And then enquires, whether he has only

[a] *Exod. c.* 28 *and* 29 *Numb. c.* 8, *v.* 6. *Exod. c.* 3, *v.* 3 *and* 10. *c.* 6, *v.* 16, 17, 26, *and* 29. *c.* 7, *v.* 6 *to* 10. *Numb. c.* 18, *v.* 8 *to* 14, *v.* 18 *and* 19, *and v.* 24.

[b] *Matthew, c.* 10, *v.* 10. *Luke, c.* 10. *v.* 7. *and*

[c] 1 *Cor. c.* 16, *v.* 1.

[d] *Rom. c.* 15, *v.* 27.

[e] *Gal. c.* 6, *v.* 6.

human authority and reason for this opinion, or whether he is not warranted in it by the law of God? "Say I these things as a man? Or saith not the law the same also?"—He then urges that the priests and Levites were maintained by the offerings, tythes, &c. and alks, if it was reasonable that they and others, their ordinary pastors, should be thus entitled, are not the apostles entitled in preference to them? And concludes, that as God had taken care of the support of his ministers and servants, under the old law, by expressly assigning them part of the offerings to himself, "*So* hath the Lord ordained, that they which preach the Gospel should *live* of the Gospel;" that is, according to the equity of the old law, Christ in like manner hath ordained, that his apostles, who rendered greater benefits to mankind than the priests and Levites, should be rewarded for their service with a maintenance, by their hearers and disciples §.

"I shall not take upon me to point out the manner of providing for the clergy, but doubt not the wisdom of the legislature will easily prescribe the mode, if agreeable to the sense of their constituents. I shall only remark to you, that no people were ever in a more critical or dangerous situation: your civil and religious liberties depend on the event of war; ought you not then to remember, that the battle is not to the strong? Ought you not to consider, that the Supreme Ruler of the Universe, the Arbiter of Nations, without whose permission not a hair of your heads, or a sparrow, can fall to the ground, will not remain neuter, and an unconcerned spectator of one of the greatest revolutions which history can produce, and that, after exerting all human means in your defence, on him alone you must rely for success? Will you be more likely to obtain his favour and assistance by continuing in your present immoral and irreligious practices, or by cherishing, supporting, and practising his holy religion, and the precepts of his divine law?

MEANWELL."

§ 1 *Cor. c.* 9. *v.* 7, *to v.* 14.

GALLICIA, *(Germany) August* 8.

THE emperor, desirous to encourage the population of this province, has caused the following ordinance to be published here:—1st. All subjects, being arrived at the age of maturity, shall be at liberty to marry; and, far from preventing it by any obstacle, the lords of Paramount shall grant their leave immediately on its being demanded.—2dly. Persons under age, that is, men before 19 and under 15, shall not be at liberty to enter into wedlock without consent of their respective parents or guardians.—3dly. The difference of such religions as are tolerated within the province, shall not be deemed a sufficient obstacle to prevent parties of different persuasions from intermarrying, leave shall never be refused in such cases, and those rectors of parishes who may be guilty of denying the same shall be severely punished.—4thly. Foreigners and aliens who wish to marry in the province, shall apply to the respective judges, who are hereby ordered to grant them permission, without subjecting them to pay any fees for the same.—5thly. The masters and wardens of the handicraft trades, as also all manufacturers, shall employ under them indifferently married and unmarried journeymen, continuing, if possible, to pay the former daily, or so much per piece; and if any bachelor should refuse to work with married men, the former shall be imprisoned at the discretion of the judges.—6thly. In case the aforesaid masters and manufacturers should reject the services of any married journeyman, then the latter shall, by the judges, be empowered to set up for himself in the business in which he may thus be prevented from working journey work.—Lastly. It will be lawful for all soldiers, both natives and foreigners, to marry, provided the bride is able to earn a livelihood for herself, as she shall not be permitted to change the place of her abode, nor deem herself entitled to the advantages granted the wives and children of soldiers, until her turn comes of being reckoned among the married women, whose number is fixed in each company.

LONDON, *October* 16.

The following account of the extraordinary conduct of the bishop of Derry, may be depended on as authentic. It is an extract of a letter from an officer in the 40th regiment, quartered in Belfast, to his friend in London.

"Your countrymen hold us soldiers (particularly Englishmen) in great contempt. The colonel, and two or three other officers of our corps, made an excursion last week to Giant's Causeway, and on the road made a stop to see the bishop of Derry's house, as it is customary for most strangers to do.—His lordship, hearing who they were, sent a servant to request their company to dinner, which they declined. However, he would admit of no excuse, and again, in the politest terms, repeated his solicitations, which common civility at length obliged them to comply with. He then accompanied them round his grounds, and took the greatest pains to render himself agreeable, and them happy. As soon as dinner was over, and the ladies retired, he expressed his pleasure at seeing them in coloured coats, viz. our [illegible] regimental uniform, and said, if they pleased, he would give them a toast; on which he proposed the Volunteers of Ireland. This was drank with much good humour. In a few minutes after, he gave the Celerine battalion, [illegible] consisting of a corps of volunteers for upwards of half an hour, during which the officers, not a little surprised to be thus treated by a nobleman in his own house, drank, bowed, and drank their wine, which, by the bye, was uncommonly good. Upon the colonel's observing what a fine youth the hon. Mr. Hervey was, who dined with them, and was clad in a white jacket, faced with blue, the bishop said, "Yes," and that he made no doubt it would shortly be tried what stuff he was made of. During the course of the conversation, he was asked, whether he was really serious respecting the independence of Ireland? He answered in the affirmative, and said he hoped it would soon be decided in the field, and by the sword; that he himself would meet them there, and that he trusted he should have the happiness of seeing, ere he died, Ireland as independent of England, as of any other nation on earth."

Oct. 23. A letter from Toulon, by the last mail, says, that the Count Dillon sloop of war, bound from that port with dispatches from Cadiz, was taken in the Mediterranean, by two large Barbary corsairs, after a short engagement of one hour, and carried into Tunis; the captain, the surgeon, and several of the crew, were killed in the engagement.

Extract of a letter from Brussels.

"The barges, &c. which are furnished with implements for removing the obstruction in the Scheld, will go to work in a short time, the several artificers having arrived at the city of Antwerp for commencing those operations, which the States General have given their consent not to obstruct.

"The emperor is shortly expected here on a visit to his brother prince Charles; he will stay only a short time, but we understand he will visit most of the principal towns in Flanders before he returns home to Germany, which will not be till towards Christmas."

Authentic letters from Paris, dated July 26, mention, that the learned missionary, M. Amiot, lately transmitted some very interesting memoirs from Pekin, where he has resided some years, concerning the arts and manners of the Chinese. From these we learn, that the present emperor Kien Long, who is in the 75th year of his age, has published an edict in favour of the Europeans, by which the former impolitic and illiberal restraints upon them are taken off, and they are ordered to be treated as friends and brothers.

The same accounts declare, that upon an estimate of the number of inhabitants in each province, made last year by order of the emperor (who appears in all respects to deserve the noble title of father of his people) it was found they amounted to upwards of two hundred millions of souls. Incredible as this calculation may seem, it is delivered upon good authority, and supported by the testimony of Mr. Allerstain, president of the mathematical department at Pekin.

TRENTON, *December* 27.

On the 10th inst. the marquis la Fayette arrived here from Philadelphia; and on the 13th the legislature of this state presented him with the following address:

To the honourable the MARQUIS LA FAYETTE.

SIR,

WE, the representatives of the citizens of New-Jersey, convened in council and assembly, cheerfully embrace the opportunity which your present visit to this state affords, of paying you that public mark of respect which is justly due to your distinguished merit.

With pleasure we recollect, that, actuated by a love of liberty, and a sacred regard for the rights of mankind, you left your native country, and all the endearments of domestic life, and voluntarily engaged in the hazardous cause of America, in her late contest with Great-Britain: And we acknowledge, with gratitude, that the signal services which you have rendered this state, and the other states in union, have greatly contributed to the complete establishment of that freedom and independence which they now enjoy.

Your unremitted endeavours to support our national credit and character, and your generous efforts to promote our trade and commerce, afford us the strongest evidences of your attachment to this country, and of your regard for the interests of our federal republic.

Permit us, Sir, to conclude with expressing our fervent wishes for your welfare and prosperity, and with assuring you that the citizens of New-Jersey will ever retain an exalted sense of your disinterested friendship and important services.

Council-chamber.
Dec. 13, 1784.
By order of the Council
WIL. LIVINGSTON, President.

House of assembly, December 11, 1784.
By order of the House
BENJ. VAN-CLEVE, Speaker.

To which the MARQUIS made the following Answer:

SIR,

IN the friendship and esteem of the state of New-Jersey, so kindly expressed by your excellency, the council, and assembly, I feel myself the more honoured, as I have had numerous occasions to admire the spirit and patriotism of her citizens, on which, in trying emergencies, our cause has been so [illegible] debted.

[illegible] shall ever be my happiness to [illegible] for the good of their state. [illegible] of my love and gratitude, and while the blessings of this revolution, so nobly purchased, will be eternally secured in the united strength and wisdom of the federal republic, my heart feels deeply interested in the warmest wishes for the particular welfare of the state of New-Jersey.

Highly sensible of my obligations to your Excellency, the honourable Council, and Assembly of New-Jersey, I beg leave to present you and them with most grateful acknowledgments, and the affectionate assurances of my respect.

L. FAYETTE.

His Excellency the Governor, the honourable the Council and Assembly of the state of New-Jersey.

Extracts from the journal of Congress.

IN CONGRESS, December 9, 1784.

"The committee to whom was referred a letter of the 6th from the marquis de la Fayette, report, That in the opinion of the committee the merit and services of the marquis render it proper that such an opportunity of taking leave of Congress be afforded him, as may strongly manifest their esteem and regard for him—whereupon,

"*Resolved*, That a committee, to consist of one member from each state, be appointed to receive the marquis, and, in the name of Congress, to take leave of him. That they be instructed to assure him, that Congress continue to entertain the same high sense of his abilities and zeal to promote the welfare of America, both here and in Europe, which they have frequently expressed and manifested on former occasions, and which the recent marks of his attention to their commercial and other interests have perfectly confirmed. That as his uniform and unceasing attachment to this country has resembled that of a patriotic citizen, the United States regard him with particular affection, and will not cease to feel an interest in whatever may concern his honour and prosperity; and that their best and kindest wishes will always attend him.

"*Resolved*, That a letter be written to his Most Christian Majesty, to be signed by his excellency the president, expressive of the high sense which the United States in Congress assembled entertain of the zeal, talents, and meritorious services, of the marquis de la Fayette, and recommending him to the favour and patronage of his majesty."

December 13, 1784.

Mr. Jay, Chairman of the committee, consisting of a member from each state, appointed to receive and take leave of the marquis de la Fayette, reported, That on the 11th inst. they received the marquis in the Congress chamber and took leave of him, agreeable to the instructions given them on that subject.—That they communicated to him the purport of the resolutions of the 9th, and that he thereupon made the following Answer:

"SIR,

"WHILE it pleases the United States in Congress so kindly to receive me, I want words to express the feelings of a heart which delights in their present situation, and the beloved marks of their esteem.

"Since I joined the standard of liberty, to this wished-for hour of my personal congratulations, I have seen such glorious deeds performed, and virtues displayed, by the sons of America, that in the instant of my first concern for them, I had anticipated but a part of the love and regard which devote me to this rising empire.

"During our revolution, Sir, I obtained an unlimited, independent confidence, which I am equally proud and happy to acknowledge. It dates with the time when an inexperienced youth, I could only claim my respected friends paternal adoption.—It has been most benevolently continued throughout every circumstance of the cabinet and the field; and in personal friendships I have often found a support against public difficulties. While on this solemn occasion I mention my obligations to Congress, the states, the people at large, permit me also to remember the dear military companions, to whose services their country is so much indebted.

"Having felt both for the timely aid of my country, and for the part she, with a beloved king, acted in the cause of mankind, I enjoy an alliance so well riveted by mutual affection, by interest, and even local situation:—Recollection ensures it—futurity does but enlarge the prospect, and the private intercourse will every day increase, which independent and advantageous trade cherishes in proportion as it is well understood.

"In unbounded wishes to America, Sir, I am happy to observe the prevailing disposition of the people to strengthen the confederation, preserve public faith, regulate trade, and in a proper guard over continental magazines and frontier posts: in a general system of militia, in foreseeing attention to the navy, to ensure every kind of safety. May this immortal temple of freedom ever stand a lesson to oppression, an example to the oppressed, a sanctuary for the rights of mankind! and may these happy United States attain that complete splendour and prosperity which will illustrate the blessings of their government, and, for ages to come, rejoice the departed souls of its founders.

"However unwilling to trespass on your time, I cannot but present you with grateful thanks for the [illegible]

servants of Congress, and make use of every endeavour to push us where they can to every power, to every part of the world, on the least day of any life, to gratify the attachment which will ever rank me among the most zealous and respectful servants of the United States."

By the UNITED STATES in CONGRESS assembled, December 20, 1784.

On motion,

Resolved, That it is expedient the Congress proceed to take measures for procuring suitable buildings to be erected for their accommodation.

Resolved, (by nine states) That a sum, not exceeding one hundred thousand dollars, be appropriated for the payment of the expence of erecting such buildings. Provided always, That houses or dwelling houses, for the members of Congress representing the different states, shall not be understood as included in the above appropriation.

Resolved, That it is inexpedient for Congress, at this time, to erect public buildings for their accommodation at more than one place.

December 21, 1784.

On motion,

Resolved, That it is expedient Congress should determine on a place at which they will continue to sit until public buildings, for their proper accommodations, shall be erected.

December 23, 1784.

Be it ordained by the United States in Congress assembled, That the resolutions of the 20th instant, respecting the erecting buildings for the use of Congress, be carried into effect without delay—that for this purpose three commissioners be appointed with full powers to lay out a district of not less than two, nor exceeding three miles square on the banks of either side of the Delaware, not more than eight miles above or below the lower falls thereof, for a federal town—that they be authorised to purchase the soil, or such part of it as they may judge necessary, to be paid at proper instalments; to enter into contracts for erecting and completing, in an elegant manner, a federal house for the accommodation of Congress, and for the executive officers thereof; a house for the use of the president of Congress, and suitable buildings for the residence of the secretary of foreign affairs, secretary at war, secretary of Congress, secretary of the marine, and officers of the treasury; that the said commissioners be empowered to draw on the treasury of the United States for a sum not exceeding one hundred thousand dollars for the purpose aforesaid; that in choosing a situation for the buildings, due regard be had to the accommodation of the states with lots for houses for the use of their delegates respectively; and on the twenty-fourth day of December, instant, Congress stand adjourned to meet at the city of New-York on the eleventh day of January following, for the dispatch of public business; and that the sessions of Congress be held at the place last mentioned until the buildings aforesaid shall be ready for their reception.

December 24, 1784.

On motion,

Resolved, That Congress entertain a due sense of the attention of the legislature of the state of New-Jersey, in providing accommodations for their reception; and also of the exertions of the inhabitants of Trenton, in accomplishing the intentions of their legislature.

CHARLES THOMSON, secretary.

PHILADELPHIA, *December* 24.

The Irish papers of the last of October acquaint us of a most extraordinary procedure against Mr. Hill, for printing that part of the celebrated Milton's works, called "The Tenure of Kings and Magistrates."

As the affair is related, it seems that Mr. Hill was printer to the Dublin college; and willing to extend his usefulness in that line, as far as possible, printed the aforesaid tract, which he delivered to his friend, in perfect confidence, for his own perusal. But his friend, indifferent to the confidence thus reposed in him, presumed to disclose the piece to secretary Orde, who immediately treated the publication as seditious and treasonable, and issued orders for the punishment of Hill, in the most exemplary manner. In consequence of which, poor Hill, with his family and workmen, were laid by the heels, dissuaded from the college printing-office, and charged with the highest offences that a member of civil society can possibly commit.

Never, at any period of the world, did the sacred Milton receive such gross abuse. His writings have been published in different parts, and in divers languages; but the printer, in diffusing his exalted publications, was never suspected of treason or any crime.

These outrageous measures which were taken, with respect to Mr. Hill, confirm an opinion experience has long since taught, that the liberty of the press is generally offensive at particular times of distracted party and faction. It is then the policy of tyrants and oppressors, to spread an universal sway, arbitrary and unbounded. Public complaint is dumb, or banished to a corner; and undistinguishable individuals find a sort of safety in the insignificance with which they are treated!

But it is only in the cool, dispassionate moments of social peace and tranquillity, in the bosom of philosophic contemplation and reflection, that we perceive and acknowledge the blessings of a free press, which is certainly of the greatest importance to every free people, in the preservation of their dearest birth-rights. Happy that people, thrice happy the place, where the freedom of the press is tolerated, and cannot be infringed without infringing both constitution and laws!

From these unfeeling nabobs, and proud upstart sycophants, who delight in shackling the press, whose elevated station seems to place them above the reach of public censure, are not those who least feel its effects? And the less in the able they must bear the blows of whole numbers whom they affect with the greatest indifference, the more to despise. Indeed their main security at last consists in the suffrages of those very characters, who, after all is over, are the true dispensers of that glory which is the real object of their ambitious cares. Although all have not the same pure and undisguised sincerity as Alexander, they have equal realm to exclaim, "O people! what toils do we not undergo, in order to gain your approbation!"

In short, considering the necessity and blessing of a free press, it is then, and only then we may safely say, *Vox populi est vox Dei*. The voice of the people is the voice of God.

LOTS
IN THE CITY of ANNAPOLIS
To be SOLD on CREDIT.

Dec. 30, 1784. *T. Stone.*

Annapolis, January 5, 1785.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons whatsoever, who are indebted to the late partnership of Thomas C. Williams, and Co. or to the subscribers, by bond, note, or open account, they are requested to settle the same with the subscribers on or before the 25th day of February next ensuing, as no further indulgence will be given. All those that do not comply with this public notice and reasonable request, may depend that suits will commence against them, to compel by law, without respect to persons.

JOSEPH and JAMES WILLIAMS.

FOUND on the western side of Kent island, on the 23d of December 1784, a BOAT about sixteen feet keel, clinch work, with a white bottom, marked on her stern ARETHUSA. The owner may have her again on proving property and paying charges.

Baltimore November 3, 1784.

To be RENTED,

A VALUABLE plantation, five miles from Annapolis, situated on navigable water, on which is a very convenient dwelling house, with out-houses, suitable for a farmer or planter; on this place there are also, an apple and peach orchard, sundry good springs very convenient; the land good, and will produce good crops of small grain or tobacco. For terms apply to the subscriber, in Calvert-street Baltimore.

RICHARD BURLAND.

Annapolis, December 9, 1784.

I DO hereby forewarn all persons whatever from taking an assignment from Thomas Deffey, sergeant of the Maryland line, for the pay and land due to him from the state of Maryland, or the United States, and purchased said pay and land in Piscataway-town, Prince-George's county, on the 24th day of February last.

BEN. WARD.

August 13, 1784.

To be SOLD,

A PARCEL of valuable lands lying in Baltimore county, about twenty miles from Baltimore-town, on the road leading from that place to Little York in Pennsylvania, containing upwards of eight hundred acres; it has been let out in small tenements, each tenement improved with a good dwelling house, and convenient out-houses; apple orchard, and variety of other fruit trees; a great quantity of meadow ground fit for the sithe, and much more may be reclaimed with but a little trouble and expence; the soil in general is very good and calculated either for planting or farming; there is a great quantity of timber on the land, and that very good. Tobacco, bills of exchange drawn on London, or specie, will be taken in payment. Credit will be given for part of the money, and a great bargain will be given to the purchaser if he pays in a short time. Any person inclined to view the premises, may be shewn them by applying to Mr. Burmingham near the place, and the terms of sale will be made known by him or the subscriber, near Annapolis.

JONATHAN SELLMAN, jun.

THIRTY DOLLARS REWARD.

November 29, 1784.

RAN away from the subscriber, living on Patuxent river, in St Mary's county, a young negro man named CLEM, but often calls himself Clem Hill; he is a short fellow, about five feet seven inches high, remarkably bow legged, bold, impudent and insinuating in his manner, and affects to be very complaisant; it is probable he may attempt to pass for a free man; had on when he went away a blue jacket, white cloth breeches, a pair of new shoes with large plated buckles, but may have changed his apparel, as he is exceedingly artful and very sensible. Whoever takes him up so that his owner may get him again, if in this state, shall have twenty dollars, if out of the state thirty dollars, paid by

6w GEORGE PLATER.

Prince George's county, November 23, 1784.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of captain Judson Coolidge, late of this county, deceased, are desired to bring them in legally proved as they may be settled, and all those indebted unto the same, are earnestly requested to make immediate payment, unto

8w SINGLETON WOOTTON, RICHARD BURGESS, } administrators.

SCHEME
OF A
LOTTERY,

To raise 5000 dollars for the use of WASHINGTON COLLEGE, in the state of Maryland.

		Dollars.	Dollars.
1	Prize	4000	4000
1		1500	1500
2		1000	2000
3		500	1500
20		100	2000
60		50	3000
160		20	3200
3000		8	24000
3187	Prizes,		40,000 Dollars.
6813	Blanks,		
10,000	Tickets at 4 dollars each, are		40,000 Dollars.

THE Prizes are subject to the usual deduction of fifteen per cent. to be applied to one of the most liberal and public spirited purposes, the finishing the buildings, and making necessary additions to the *library*, and the *philosophical* and *mechanical* apparatus of the college.

The scheme is calculated on the most favourable terms, those who wish to become adventurers and benefactors to their country, by advancing the interests of LEARNING; there being little more than *two blanks* to *one prize*, and the large sum of SEVEN THOUSAND FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS, contained in the *four* capital prizes. The visitors and governors of the college, as a corporation will be answerable for the due and faithful management of the *lottery*, which, it is expected will be ready to be drawn at CHESTER, by the middle of January next, 1785. The fortunate numbers will be published in the Baltimore and some of the Philadelphia news-papers within four weeks after the drawing; and the prizes paid at CHESTER, or in the different counties on the eastern shore, by the college visitors for each respective county, who are as follows, and of whom tickets may be had at four dollars each.

Annapolis, His excellency William Paca, Samuel Chase, Esquires.

Kent county, eastern shore, William Smith, D. D. Peregrine Letherbury, Joseph Nicholson, John Scott, Isaac Perkins, Thomas Smyth, sen. and jun. John Page, Thomas Van Dyke, Esquires.

Queen-Anne's county, Joshua Seney, Esq;

Talbot county, Hon. William Perry, Esq;

Dorchester county, Hon. Robert Goldsborough, Hon John Henry, Esquires, Rev. Samuel Keene.

Somerset county, Levin Gale, Esq;

Worcester county, Peter Chaille, Esq;

Cecil county, Rev. William Thomson.

Prizes not demanded in six months after the publication of the *drawing*, are to be considered as generously given for the benefit of the college.

THE executors of the rev. Mr Isaac Campbell, late of Charles county, deceased, beg leave to inform the public, and those gentlemen in particular, who before his decease, became subscribers for the publication of the first volume of his work, entitled, "*An Enquiry into the Origin, Foundation, Nature, and End of Civil Government*," that it is their intention to comply fully with the proposals made with respect to the publication thereof, by the said rev. Isaac Campbell before his decease.

The aforesaid work having engrossed the attention of the rev. Mr. Campbell from the time of the commencement of the late war till his decease, (the principles whereof first suggested to him the subject of his enquiry); his extensive usefulness and success both in his public teaching as a clergyman and as the head of a justly celebrated school for many years; together with the well known philanthropy and patriotism of his sentiments, and the anxiety he ever expressed for the publication of the present work, which he seemed to consider as a legacy he was in duty bound as a christian, and lover of mankind, to give the world; afford a presage of the general usefulness and interesting nature of the work in question. The first volume will be immediately put into the press agreeable to the terms of the advertisement published by the rev. Mr. Campbell himself.

N. B. Subscriptions are still open in the hands of sundry gentlemen for those who may chuse to encourage the publication, there not being as yet a sufficient subscription to exonerate the executors from the expence of publication. All gentlemen who have subscriptions in their hands are requested to return them by the first of January, either to Dr. William Brown, at Alexandria, Dr. Gustavus R. Brown, at Port-Tobacco, in Charles county, or to William Campbell, at the city of Annapolis.

Subscriptions are taken in by the printers hereof.

To be SOLD, for cash or specie certificates,

AN excellent blacksmith with his wife and three very likely children, the woman is a good cook, washer and ironer well. Three years credit will be allowed on giving bond with security and paying interest. A striker who has been two years at the business, will be given gratis for three years. Apply to Dr. Jenifer at Port-Tobacco, or the subscriber in Annapolis.

DANIEL JENIFER.

Anne-Arundel county December 15, 1784.

ALL perſons in Anne-Arundel county indebted to Dr. Michael Wallace, to the partnerſhip of Kennedy and Wallace, and to the eſtate of Dr. Benjamin Kennedy, are deſired to take notice, that by power of attorney from Dr. Wallace, and alſo by power of attorney from William Worthington, Eſq; (who was legally empowered by Mrs. Damaris Kennedy, executrix of the eſtate of Dr. Kennedy) I am ſufficiently authoriſed and empowered to collect all ſums of money and ſettle all accounts due the concerns above mentioned. Such perſons will pleaſe to be prepared for an immediate ſettlement of their reſpective accounts, as they will ſhortly be called upon by

3X THOMAS PURDIE.

Intendant's office, December 13, 1784.

BY virtue of reſolutions paſſed the honourable the general aſſembly, the 11th inſtant, I am authoriſed and directed to pay the intereſt due agreeably to the act of May ſeſſion 1781, "to adjuſt the debts due from this ſtate;" alſo the intereſt due on certificates iſſued agreeably to the act of November ſeſſion 1782, propoſing to the citizens of this ſtate, creditors of congreſs on loan-office certificates, to accept this ſtate for payment on the terms therein mentioned; likewiſe to pay the ſubſcribers for the bills of credit iſſued in 1781, (vulgarly called red money) the principal and intereſt due thereon, unleſs they will take certificates for the principal, at ſix per cent. intereſt, in which caſe certificates may be iſſued to them as to other creditors of the public. 3w

3X DANIEL of St. Thomas JENIFER, intendant.

Prince-George's county, December 17, 1784.

To be SOLD to the higheſt bidder, on Tueſday the 15th day of February next, if fair, if not the next fair day, at the houſe of Samuel Dove,

ABOUT four hundred and fifty acres of land, lying in the county aforeſaid, about four miles from Alexandria; the ſaid land hath plenty of timber, excellent water, and good improvements, with a good apple orchard, and other kinds of fruit. The premiſes may be ſeen any time before the day of ſale by applying to the ſubſcriber. Extenſive credit will be given for the greateſt part of the purchaſe money on giving bond on intereſt with approved ſecurity, to

3 HENRY HUMFREY.

December 13, 1784.

FOR SALE,

A VALUABLE tract of land, lying in Prince William county, and commonwealth of Virginia, about two miles from Dumfries, eight from Colcheſter, and twenty-four from Alexandria, containing by patent twenty-one hundred and fifty acres; this land is well adapted to farming and planting, is very well timbered, and has a large ſtream running through it, upon which may be got one or more good mill ſeats. Alſo about eight hundred acres, part of a very noted tract of land called Chew's Farm, in Waſhington county, and ſtate of Maryland, lying near the river Patowmack, about eight miles from Hagar's and twenty-ſix from Frederick-towns; this tract, I believe, is generally acknowledged to be in ſoil equal to and produces as highly as any land in the country, and is well timbered. Either or both the above will be laid off in parcels, or ſold otherwiſe, as may beſt ſuit the purchaſers, who ſhall have a good and ſufficient title. A very ſmall part of the purchaſe money, not exceeding one ſixth, will be expected in a ſhort time after the ſale, and the remainder in three equal payments, at the different periods of two, three, and four years from the date of the ſale.

4X PEREGRINE FITZHUGH.

December 16, 1784.

Agreeable to the laſt will of Richard Lane, jun. of Anne-Arundel county, will be expoſed to ſale, to the higheſt bidder, on the ſecond Wedneſday in January next,

ALL the real and perſonal eſtate of the deceaſed. The land is very good, and a mill ſeat on part of it. The perſonal eſtate conſiſts of negroes of different ages and ſexes, ſtock of various kinds, houſhold furniture, &c. All perſons who have claims are requeſted to lodge them with colonel John Weems, of the county aforeſaid.

4X THOMAS CONTEE, executor.

Annapolis, December 22, 1784.

JUST IMPORTED,

In the ſhip Willing Tom, and to be ſold by the ſubſcriber, at his ſtore on the Dock, by wholeſale or retail,

AN aſſortment of goods ſuitable to the ſeaſon, on low terms, for caſh, bills of exchange, tobacco, wheat, corn, flax-ſeed, pork, any kind of ſtate money, or liquidated certificates at their paſſing value. He has a good aſſortment of wet goods, and intends keeping a quantity by him, for wholeſale or retail, viz. old cane ſpirits, Weſt-India and New-England rum, wine of different qualities, French brandy, Holland's gin, loaf, muſcovado, and Havanna ſugars, tea, coffee, chocolate, pepper, fig blue, ſnuff, &c. &c. He has now a few pipes of old Madeira and ſherry wine.

3 JAMES WILLIAMS.

N. B. Alſo for ſale, two young negro women and two children, one a good houſe wench, about twenty years of age, has two children, one three the other one year old; the other wench about fifteen years old, ſtout and ſtrong, fit for any kind of labour; with a good plantation horſe cart, for caſh, &c. as above.

THERE is at the plantation of Joſeph Spurrier, living on Elk-Ridge, in Anne-Arundel county, taken up as a ſtray, a brown horſe, about fourteen hands high, ſix or ſeven years old, is a natural trotter, and is branded on the near buttock S. The owner may have him again on proving property and paying charges.

3X

FIVE POUNDS REWARD.

Annapolis, December 23, 1784.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, ſome time in the month of September laſt, a negro woman named LUCY, formerly the property of Benedict Calvert, Eſq; of Prince-George's county; is about five feet four inches high, and has loſt one eye; her wearing apparel is unknown. Whoever ſecures her ſo that her maſter may get her again, ſhall receive thirty ſhillings if taken up ten miles from home, if twenty miles forty ſhillings, and if out of the ſtate the above reward, including what the law allows, and reaſonable charges if brought home, paid by

3 ARCHIBALD GOLDER.

December 15, 1784.

I DO forewarn all perſons from hunting within my incloſures with either gun or dog, or riding through and oyſtering, as I have ſuffered ſo much by their pulling down my fences; if they will perſiſt in it they may depend that I will take ſuch ſteps as the law doth allow in ſuch caſes.

3X ROBERT DAVIDG.

Baltimore, November 1784.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of Samuel Lewin, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceaſed, are requeſted to make immediate payments, in order to enable us the ſubſcribers to liquidate and adjuſt all claims which may be againſt ſaid eſtate; ſuch perſons are deſired to bring in their accounts legally authoriſed for ſettlement.

3X SAMUEL SADLER, JOHN MACKALL, executors.

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.

December 21, 1784.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, living in Anne Arundel county, near Queen-Anne, a negro man ſlave named SAM, about five feet ſeven inches high, ſlim made, has a very flat noſe, and when his mouth is ſhut his under lip looks very large and prominent, has a remarkable ſcar upon his neck reaching almoſt from his ear to his collar bone occaſioned by an impoſthume, but on which ſide I am not certain; had on and took with him various articles of cloathing, among which were a coarſe blue cloth coat, white kerſey waiſtcoat, black worſted knit breeches, black leather ſhoes, white metal ſhoe buckles, ſtriped holland coat, nankeen waiſtcoat and breeches, two oſnaburg ſhirts and trouſers, a crocus frock, and a new felt hat, but as he has been abſent from my ſervice ſince the 12th of July laſt it is probable he may have got other cloaths. I have been informed he has a forged paſs and has changed his name from Sam to Jem, and endeavours to paſs for a free man. Whoever will take up and ſecure ſaid negro in any gaol, ſo that I may get him again, ſhall receive the above reward, and reaſonable charges if brought home, paid by

3X WILLIAM DAVIS, jun.

November 2, 1784.

FOR SALE,

THAT very valuable plantation, late the property of William Thomas, deceaſed, containing about 800 acres of land, beautifully ſituated on the mouth of South river, about three miles from the city of Annapolis, and about 300 acres cleared, the whole of exceeding good quality, producing fine tobacco, corn, wheat, oats, and rye; the improvements are, a very good convenient dwelling houſe, kitchen, corn houſe, ſtables, tobacco houſes, &c. a good apple orchard, with a variety of other fruit trees; ſome meadow in timothy and more may be made at a very trifling expence; there are many advantages attending its ſituation too tedious to mention, among the number the convenience to markets, and for fiſhing and fowling, as in the ſeaſon there are a great abundance of fine fiſh, crabs, oyſters, and wild fowl. Likewiſe to be ſold, a number of negroes, ſome of which are very valuable houſe ſervants, alſo ſome excellent horſes fit for the road or draught. For terms, enquire of the ſubſcriber, living on the premiſes.

10 P. W. THOMAS.

TO BE SOLD,

ABOUT 1300 acres of land, lying near the Head of Severn, about 16 miles from Annapolis, and 17 from Baltimore; the ſoil is adapted both to farming and planting, and has the advantage of a very large tract of meadow ground, a conſiderable part of which is cleared and may be improved at a ſmall expence; the land is chiefly wooded, and the lower parts abound with a great variety of lofty timbers, it is well watered, and has a good ſeat for a mill, and only ſix miles from navigation. For terms apply to the ſubſcriber in Annapolis.

10 JAMES STEUART.

Annapolis, November 18, 1784.

NOTICE is hereby given, that I intend to make application to the general aſſembly of this ſtate, after eight weeks notice, to make valid and good the laſt will and teſtament of my late huſband Azel Davidg, deceaſed, agreeable to his intention.

6X TOMSEY DAVIDG.

To be SOLD, for want of employ,

A HEALTHY, young, NEGRO wench, who has been uſed to houſhold and kitchen work from a child, and has had the ſmall-pox. Enquire of the printers.

2t

TAKEN up as a ſtray, by John Chriſtian Layman, living on Bacon's manor, in Charles county, a trunchy ſhort made bay horſe, about thirteen hands and a half high, has a hanging mane and ſhort ſwitch tail, a ſmall ſtar in his forehead, appears to be eleven or twelve years old, has many ſaddle ſpots, ſeems to have drawn, and has no perceivable brand. The owner may have him again on proving property and paying charges.

2X

TAKEN up as a ſtray, by Bennett Cuſick, living near Chaptico, St. Mary's county, a ſmall dark bay mare colt, about eleven hands high, ſuppoſed to be two years old laſt ſpring. The owners may have her again on proving property and paying charges.

3X

By the COMMITTEE of GRIEVANCES and COURTS of JUSTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the committee of grievances and courts of juſtice will ſit every day during the preſent ſeſſion, from 12 until 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

By order,

8 R. B. LATIMER, clk.

By the COMMITTEE of CLAIMS, November 17, 1784.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the committee of claims will ſit at the aſſembly room, in the ſtate houſe, every day during this ſeſſion, from the hours of 9 till 12 o'clock, to receive and allow all juſt claims that may be exhibited againſt the public.

By order,

8 A. GOLDER, clk.

November 3, 1784.

IT is hereby notified, that the general aſſembly will be petitioned to enable one of the proprietors of Chew's Farm, in Waſhington county, who is under age, to diſpoſe of an intereſt in ſaid farm, and give a ſufficient title to and conveyance for the ſame.

8X

Juſt imported, and to be SOLD at the Poſt-office, 14

A FEW elegant SPRING CLOCKS, in mahogany, black ornamental, and japan'd caſes.

St Mary's county, November 4, 1784.

COMMITTED to my cuſtody as a runaway, a negro by the name of BOB, who ſays he belongs to one Frederick Hearn, of the ſtate of Virginia, and lives in Norfolk; had on a pair of ſtriped check trouſers, a ſmall round hat, coarſe linen ſhirt, and an old ſpotted coat; he is about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high. The owner is deſired to pay charges and take him away. 8w

4 SAMUEL ABELL, ſher. St. M.

To the gentlemen late officers in the Maryland line of the army.

THE aſſiſtant commiſſioner appointed to liquidate the accounts of the Maryland line of the army, after every attempt to collect the papers neceſſary to enable him to effect the buſineſs, finds the muſter-rolls for the year 1781 miſſing. His not having the pleaſure of their perſonal acquaintance, and being ignorant of their places of reſidence, compels him to this method of ſoliciting all officers late commanders of regiments, companies, and others who have the muſter rolls (or roll) of the Maryland troops for that year in poſſeſſion (or have any knowledge where they are or were depoſited), that they would be kind enough to tranſmit them to him at the city of Annapolis by the earlieſt opportunity, or be pleaſed to communicate ſuch information on the ſubject as may appear neceſſary.

tf 15 J. WHITE, aſſiſt. com.

TO BE SOLD,

A VERY valuable tract of land lying on Aquia run, in Stafford county, in Virginia, not more than one mile from Aquia warehouſe, about ſix miles from Dumfries, and twelve miles from Fredericksburg, containing ſix thouſand acres; it is well watered and abounding with timber, calculated for planting or farming; on this land are ſeveral valuable mill ſeats, one particularly ſo. The above will be ſold in lots of two or five hundred acres, as may beſt ſuit the purchaſers; if ſold by the whole tract three years credit will be given for one half the purchaſe, if in ſmall lots only one year's credit will be given for one half; the other being paid at the time of conveyance. For further particulars enquire of the ſubſcriber oppoſite to Lower Marlborough, in Maryland, or colonel Bailey Waſhington, near to and adjoining the premiſes, who will ſhew the land.

tf 12 WILLIAM FITZHUGH.

THE ſubſcriber has by him a few ſuits of cloaths, of exceeding good quality, which were imported for the uſe of the army, and will ſell them extremely cheap, for ready caſh, wheat, corn, or oats, at the market price, delivered at Annapolis.

13 WILLIAM CAMPBELL.

ANNAPOLIS: Printed by F. and S. GREEN, at the POST-OFFICE, Charles-Street.